The Training of Girls Throughout the Past Century.

PRECISE EDUCATION OF EARLY DAYS

Sentiment Was Replaced by Practical Ideas.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

Written for The Evening Star by Julia Ward Howe. Of the girlhood of seventy years ago I am able to speak from experience. As I was city-bred, and that in New York, I cannot say how hardy may have been the discipline of country lasses of that remote period, but of the governing traits and ideas of the time I still retain a vivid remembrance.

In the household training of girls the prescripts were rather negative than positive A young lady even of six or seven must not do this, and should not do that. These commands, when obeyed, usually led to the acquisition of careful and somewhat formal manners. The absence of spontaneity thus cultivated may have had some share in forming the romance of the period, which was one of weakness rather than strength. Its heroines were usually characterized by morbid sentiment, enhanced by infirm health. The deffeate creatures who fainted away on every occasion which called for courage and endurance, the lovelorn maidens who, failing of the wished-for correspondence of affection, at once fell into a rapid decline—these were prominent features in the fiction, poetry and prose of sixty years ago. The changes in this re-spect which we now observe appear to me wonderful indeed. Truly, Wisdom has ber miracles, seen in the progress of human thought. The ideals of today for women are ideals of health, of strength, or self-

The disturbances of French society in the earlier decades of the last century had caused a number of persons of that nationality to seek employment in New York, Among these was a lady who bore the historic name of Fabre. I must have had my first French lessons from her before I was well at home with the alphabet, as I remember being called upon to speak French before I was able to read. A tutor of the same nationality gave me my first lessons in Latin. I recollect he insisted that the Almighty in prayer should always be addressed as "you," the pronoun "thou" implying an unwarrantable assumption of

## The Home Governess.

My early education was conducted by a governess, whose strong points were a taste for elocution, and the cultivation of memory by a process which was then called mnemonics. At the age of nine years I was sent to a private school just started day consisted largely in the recitation of lessons committed to memory from text books. The first one given to me under this dispensation was "Paley's Moral Philosophy," which I managed to recite in par-rot fashion. I was glad, when, having come to the end of this treatise, we passed on to "Mrs. B,'s Conversations on Cheman entertaining work, full, however, of the details of experiments which were never shown us. Passing to another school. I began the study of geometry, and also enjoyed a course of lectures on world history, given by a Mr. Bostwick, whose excellent chart antedated that of General Bem, so much admired in later years.

The writing of compositions was one of

the tortures inflicted upon the pupils of that time. To descant upon fame, courage, poetry, history was difficult for children unccustomed to the consideration of such topics. I sometimes handed in a copy of verses, which once caused our principal to remark: "Julia is quite a dabster at rhym-Spelling and English grammar were dili-

gently studied. Our lessons in parsing were sometimes taken from Cowper's
"Task," oftener from Milton's "Paradise
Lost." Of the various text books then in
use I recall with pleasure Blair's rhetoric. Hedge's logic, and a work of Abercrombie's on "The Intellectual Faculties." To these I must add a "Political Class Book," written by William Sullivan of Boston, in which was given a very clear account of the principles and working of our government.

### Writing and Languages. The formation of handwriting received

considerable attention. New York offered many facilities for the study of foreign languages. Of these Italian and German most attracted me. I left school at the age of sixteen with a mental determination to add to my slender stock of knowledge by a strenuous pursuit of studies at home. In this I was fortunate to have the assistance of a very competent tutor.

In the days of my youth, young ladies

usually went into society at the age of eighteen. Balls were given in private houses, the strictly fashionable circle of that time being small enough to make this possible. For these occasions the parlor carpets were usually removed, the floor smooth planed and sometimes adorned with designs in colored chalk. The rooms were lit with wax candles, and the number of these was much considered in the estimation of the entertainment given. I remember a bachelor who was wont to pervade the ball rooms of my youth wearing a very serious expression of countenance. One might have supposed him to be occupied with reflections upon the vanity of the scene before him. It was presently ascertained that he busied himself with counting the number of the lights, as he would address himself to one or other of the

SEVENTY YEARS AGO suests, saying: "There are just one hundred and fifty candles in these rooms. At Mrs. S.'s ball I counted two hundred."

Old-Time Broadway.

In those days the region of Broadway in New York, now wholly given up to business, was a sort of debatable ground, on which belles and bachelors walked together, discussed the last drama or concert, and took careful note of the costumes of those whom they met. Into this region the chap-eron, elsewhere indispensable, did not en-

The milliner was an important functionary in my little old New York, and the headgear proper to the several seasons occupied us more. I fear, than the in-ward adornment commended by St. Paul. Easter Sunday was much observed in regard to bonnets, especially in the congregations of Episcopal churches. We went to the Easter service freshly adorned, and glanced eagerly through aisles and galler-ies, taking note of the array of our fellow worshipers.

Appearance at church was much thought of, and brides always made their debut in bridal bonnets of white silk or satin. Anniversary week was for us a sober carnival. The most popular meetings were held in Broadway Tabernacle. Many parents dis-



Julia Ward Howe.

approved of what they called "the gay world." The daughters of such families did not attend the balls of fashionable society. but moved in an intimate, friendly circle, often interesting themselves in church work. But girls of both descriptions, grave as well as gay, attended the anniversaries in their best spring attire, and listened to wonderful statements from returned missionaries, or to fervent exhortations from popular preachers.

In general society the waltz was disal-lowed by fathers of the stricter sort. As the German element became more recog-nized among us the round dances made their way more and more. No chairs were provided for the German, but the dancers stood in a circle and the dance itself scarceoccupied more than one hour. Fashionable dinners began at six o'clock, or possible half an hour later.

1850. The educational routine already described differs but little from that pursued in the school days of my daughters. In these, it by a lady who had once been prominent in strue, the study of English grammar gave New York society. The school drill of that place to that of the Latin tongue. Spelling place to that of the Latin tongue. Spelling was no longer so strictly considered, a theory having come into vogue that correct spelling is a natural gift, bestowed on some individuals and withheld from others. I heard experts complain, some thirty or more years ago, that the young people that time were scarcely trained at all in chirography.

In reviewing the girlhood of forty years ago the effect of our civil war must not be overlooked. The intensest interest of that time centered in its military opera-tions. Fashion forsook its round of dress, dance and dinner, and hung with keen anx-iety upon the latest reports from the bat-

Many young women rendered brave service in the care of the sick and wounded. The sharp lines of social demarcation were for the moment forgotten. The women of the north were as a unit in the strength of their patriotic feeling. Those of the south were no doubt equally fervent in their devotion to the cause which they held to be

Among us of the north the practical faculty came into increased demand. The knitting of socks for our soldiers, the preparation of lint and bandages occupied fingers familiar with the elegant trifles of life. Huge bazaars in aid of the sanitary commission were planned and successfull carried out, with large pecuniary results. Young ladies took orders for cakes and em-broidery to be sold for the benefit of the soldiers.

The exigencies of the war had called into the field much of the young manhood of the community. The places of the elder sons were taken by a very youthful set of partners who desired to meet "the girls," if at all, upon a footing of easy fellowship. Culture was now no longer at a premium, and the more thoughtful girl graduates from schools began to take refuge from the prevailing nonsense in classes and clubs

But now comes upon the scene a new agency. College education, long sought by the few, derided and denied by the many, is at last conceded to girls who are wise enough to desire it. Oberlin, in far Ohio, had granted it many years earlier, as did Antioch when Horace Mann became its president. But when Vassar and Welles-ley opened their doors the new feature appeared in our very midst. The pros and cons of the question at first divided society pretty sharply. The greater number oppretty snarply. The greater number op-posed the new departure and preferred ad-herence to the old lame curriculum. But the measure soon spoke for itself and the right of our sex to a full participation in the advantages of the higher education be-came established throughout the land.

A Tremendous Stride. Upon the results of this great enlarge-

ment it is scarcely necessary for me to

dwell. The entrance of women into the professions, their acceptable services in many departments of public work, the independence of position secured to them by he cultivation of their natural abilities these are facts so familiar as not to need a special mention in the present connection. The rehabilitation of the drama in this middle period opered for our youth a new source of enjoyment and instruction. The source of enjoyment and instruction. The elder Booth, Forrest and Macready had already gained among us the favor of a limited public, but by the time that Edwin Booth came upon the stage the ancient prejudice had gradually given away. I cannot but esteem this change an evidence of our advance in polite culture. It pains me even now to recall the old time uncharity shown to plays and players. These last were regarded by the ers. These last were regarded by the sober people of my young days as out-laws, a view which even their authority could not induce me to share. I am proud today to have enjoyed the friendship of Charlotte Cushman, of Edwin Booth and of Tommaso Salvini. Our indebtedness to these artists and to others of their grade is such as no amount of money can 1900. What shall we say of girlhood at the present day? We may say that it moves

in a wider sphere and with a freer gait than at either of the earlier periods here spoken of. It has, or should have, an athletic body and an active mind. The old notion of accomplishments has been discarded, but the good gospel of work has taken its place, and in that work a large freedom of choice and opportunity is allowed. A certain proportion only of our girls enter college. These, after their graduation, occupy themselves mostly with pursuits into which the idea of pubwith pursuits into which the idea of public service largely enters. This proportion modifies the position of all. The coming-out party is no longer anticipated as "the crisis of my fate." Society now accepts both the college girl and her less studious sister, and exacts only that each shall live a useful and reasonable. If the amplication to be the forwards the contract of the co able life, employing talents for worthy ends, and having regard to the principles which are found to have a steadfast value in human life

Pursuits and Tastes.

The varieties of taste and pursuit which we see among the young women of today are so many proofs of what nature can accomplish under the condition of freedom. In the typical "society girl" the new development is least apparent. Yet, in the class to which she of right belongs are seen many refreshing outcroppings of originality. Although born of wealthy and fashionable parents she may elect to go to college; she may choose for herself a profession; she may devote herself to the practice of art to the herself to the practice of art, to the study of philosophy. Her predilection may be in favor of athletic sports, and we may see her name on the list of winners at golf or tennis. In whichever di-rection her choice may lead her she will not, by following it, necessarily become unacceptable to the circle in which she was born and bred. She will, on the con-trary, become recognized in that circle as a beneficent influence, her very presence tending to redeem it from frivolity and intellectual stagnation.

The familiarity with European life which s now common among our people considerably affects our young girls. Americans who travel in Europe often meet parties of their youthful fellow countrywomen, under the escort of some elderly guardain, who conducts them from place to place in search of various points. search of various points of interest. Such expeditions, if well managed, may be fruitful in instruction as well as in pleasure. Yet it is much to be desired that young persons who go abroad should first learn enough about their own country to have some notion of the value of its institutions.

A Mortification.

The marriage of American heiresses to itled Europeans, often poor in reputation and almost always poor in estate, is a fact mortifying to our national self-respect. We surely may hope that the better training which is now almost imperative for our girls will tend to make them lovers of their native land, preferring to dwell at home rather than to commit themselves to lifeong exile from all that should be most

lear to them.

We hear with pain of the wild antics of some very young maidens, and of certain and conceit is apt to make a player cynical; vices which tend to invade the domain of in the former man's nature expands into the privileged classes, so called. I allude especially to gambling and the use of narcotics and stimulants. These regrettable traits rarely show themselves among college-bred women, but wherever they may appear I feel assured that the better sense the greater number and the experience of later life will more and more correct the excesses of youthful frivolity, and that we shall see among all classes, with a few un-usual exceptions, the normal conditions of

orderly and decent behavior.

In these days, as in others, sweeping statements of praise or of blame are to be avoided. In all the time of which I have had avorrious tridingle. had experience individual exceptions have been seen in contrast to the prevailing human average. Studious women in many ages have followed philosophy, science, belies-lettres. Society is never so foolish as not to show, here and there, men and whose elevation of character goes far to redeem its general aspect of frivoly. It is never so wise but that you shall and at intervals those fools and groups of fools whom the satirist delights to ridi-

In what I have here written I have only ittempted to characterize the averages of the several periods under consideration as I have been able to observe them. Let me say in conclusion that I turn from this rapid survey of our past with high hopes for our future. I earnestly believe that American society will fulfill the promise hich its early days gave to the world, and that its moral progress will not fall behind its undisputed advance in the appliances of civilization.

## Decoration in Metals. From the Architectural Record.

Nothing probably is more marked at the resent time than the tendency to introduce the metals into interior decoration, copper being at present a favorite. The extension of the electric light has created a demand for light hand-wrought fittings in metal, from which the use of that material has been extended to fire screens, stands or trays, flower and lamp standards, and to all the hundred and one small objects that crowd the modern drawing room. So far as the architect is concerned, he is affected by the increased use of metal in the furniture of doors, in the fittings of all kinds of windows, in grilles in and about the fireplace, as in hoods, blowers, basket grates, fire dogs, &c., as well as in the use of metal moldings to inclose marble or tile linings. Occasionally small doors are cased in beaten plates of metal, and, in fact, there is no reason why, with the constantly increasing means of cheap production and working of the metals, the practice should not be further extended, as in the coverings of piers, jambs between ranges of small windows, ceilings and other suitable places. We know that in the age of Homer great effects were obtained by the metal-lined in-teriors of the Hall of the Chieftains, while from Assyrian excavations have been recovered wonderful specimens of metal ap-plied to doors. Metal used for casing purposes in the present day requires to be very and is best mounted on a wooden foundation.

## Very Trying.

"Johnny," said a provincial grocer to the new boy, "what kind of butter did you send over to the Hendersons?" "Some of the rolls here," said the new oy, respectfully.

"Oh, great Caesar!" groaned the grocer; sent 'em some of that good butter just af-"sent 'em some of that good butter just after I have got 'em down to this here in the barrel! Sent 'em the best butter in the shop just as I finish a two years' course of getting 'em down to the barrel butter! Gave 'em a taste of good butter after I have got 'em to think this barrel butter was the best in the world! And still you say you hope to own a grocer's shop some day. The taste of that butter you sent 'em will awaken all their old slumbering desires for good butter, and I'll have to work another two years, getting 'em down a litanother two years, getting 'em down a lit-tle poorer each time, before I get 'em where there's any profit on 'em again! You might just as well put on your coat and go-groceries ain't your line!"

The Difference.

From the Chicago Tribune. "My friend," inquired the man in search of information, "would you mind telling me the exact difference between a shine and a polish?

"Fi' centa," responded the child of sunny Italy, who owned the boot blacking estab-

# GOLF)FOR EVERYBODY

A Foursome the Most Genial Form of the Game.

FAMOUS CONTESTS OF OLD

First and Second-Class Players Form Ideal Partnerships.

TACT AND SELF-CONTROL

Written for The Evening Star by Dr. J. G. Mc-

A foursome is really the most genial form of golf. It is not to be thought that four ball matches are advocated. The Americans have dubbed these Scotch foursomes. Now, playing four balls, the best of two against the best of two, is a wearisome process, and all four players must be pretty equal. Moreover, unless in big exhibition matches, where the links are not otherwise much occupied, there would be no place for them, as so much time is necessarily taken up by even four good players going to work. It is of the grand old foursome that we are to write.

To bring back golf to its pristine purity, before record-breaking, handicapping, pothunting and concomitant evils were dreamt of; to east off the absorbingly selfish element and to restore the social, noble, honorable and manly game, we must urge golfers to go in more for foursome play.

In the "fifties" and "sixties"-when golf was at its best-scoring was confined to two days in the year with the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrew's. strangely, the mere securing of the medal by strokes was never dwelt upon. It was a necessary evil, at the time the only means of bringing out the medal holder (not the best player) for the two meetings. But nobody remembered it for a month.

In fact, it used to be almost the invari able custom at St. Andrew's, in the days of old, to play nothing but foursomes, except when actually playing for the medal. There were no invitation competitions, no handicaps (except a farce handicap on the medal day, which nobody but the winner with eighteen strokes remembered), no prizes in the shape of cups. It was the "medal week," but big foursomes ruled every day except the scoring Wednesday.

One rejoices to look over the minutes of some old golf clubs which arranged for

foursomes. The Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers possess records medals for a century and a half. The club, in "the days o' auld lang syne" would meet at dinner some six times during the season. After dinner the match book would be produced, and sundry foursomes would be arranged and recorded therein, with any mild bets that excitement and inerest called up. These matches had to be played off before the next match dinner. when the results were officially declared and the bets "melted." By this system of foursomes members got to know the play of all grades.

In Praise of Foursomes.

When golf, ceases to be a social game, when its rewards are specially individual, when medals take the place of honest pleasure, the game is doomed. A great philosopher-Lessing-said that he would prefer the pleasure of the continued and progressive search after truth to the sudden burst of joy at the realization of the truth itself. In a somewhat similar way, comparing great things with small, there is really, to the true golfer, more satisfaction, more pheering heartsomeness, in the social development of foursome play in its integrity, than in the individual glory for the time being of having secured a championship. In the latter pride is fostered, genial fellowship, true brotherhood is engendered as in hosother form of the game and health-invigorating energy is given to the generally worried, care-driven, overwrought, over-moneyed, or over-indulgent

The ideal foursome, as to successful results, would be to have on each side a tre-mendously long but every accurate driver, and a never failing short game player, on condition that the latter commenced play whenever he was within reach of the hole A driver like Braid, and a putter like Jamie Anderson (at his best) would be invincible among professionals; a driver like Blackwell (regulated), and a putter like Mactie would take the same place among amateurs.

But the ideal cannot be reached. We must begin with smaller things. In the ordinary alternative stroking we have plenty of scope for hearty, absorbing and invig-

orating play.

Lord Wallwood is of opinion that when playing regularly a good foursome is pre-ferable to any series of singles; and he is right, especially after a man passes forty years of age. Of course, partnership involves discrimination. A haphazard match may turn out very uncomfortable; but a man is very short-sighted who will fall into he trap often. A grumbling partner is not to be borne; a continuous foozler is a nuisance; one who accounts for his mistakes as if he were a good player out of his game is a great bother. But such partners are educative for a time. They teach tact and self control. In order to win the match, you must make the best of a bad bargain. 'Never scold; if your partner is timid, it will make him nervous; if obstinate, he will sulk; if choleric, he will say unpleasant things, or break his clubs." You will weaken a poor player by unsparing flattery. Let him ask you for advice; never offer it.

Ideal Partnerships.

But it is not long before a good player can select for his partner one who will be a joy to him in the game. The most pleasant foursomes are where a first-class and a second-class player are on each side. There was no better partner to a strong player than the late Mr. John Blackwood, editor of "Maga." He knew he was not a editor of 'Maga. He knew he was not a crack player; for, though steady, he could never drive well with his twisted swing. But he had the rare power of holing putts regularly of six to eight feet. The moral effect of these putts was paralyzing to his opponents, and his partner knew it was in him to do it at the time needed. He played as a real whist partner, not for his own glory, but to win the match. His enknew no bounds; the cares of 'Maga" never sat on his shoulders all the For enthusiasm there is nothing like a

close foursome. There is a partnership in the excitement as in the play. One can never forget the real burst of living rapture with which old Sutherland described the halving of a keen match: "And we would have lost it, but by the d-dest providence. Plackwood holed the last putt!" would have lost it, but by the d-dest providence Blackwood holed the last putt!"

The beauty of genuine foursome play lies in this, that a man's individuality is absorbed in the common cause. He must not take a liberty or risk anything without his partner's consent. He has to calculate where to drive his ball, not as if he had to play the second—the important shot of the hole, but thinking of what his partner is best able to do and what will suit him best. There must be mutual counsel and encouragement. Even the first-class playencouragement. Even the first-class player is not beyond receiving at times a small meed of praise for a good shot. But a bad player for a partner is sometimes very exacting; he considers that you ought never to make a mistake.

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It is a matter of common observation—on paper difficult to account for—that a good, steady, second-class player and a first-class player will hole the round in nearly as few strokes at the first-class player can do, playing he of ball. The inferior golfer, when he has canddence in his partner, will always play above his game. He is astonished at it; yet it is a fact. And nothing will improve his general play so much as a series of such foursomes. He is in the best of moods, and he will not cease talking over the match, and he goes at it with a "birr" next match.

A Famous Foursome.

One famous match of this kind may be here mentioned, as a good case in point. Mr. Tom Peter, a second-class player, and the great golfer, Allan Robertson, played against Mr. O'Brien Peter, and the best general representative of the game all over yet seen, Tom Morris. This foursome was played on St. Andrew's links in the "fifties," more frequently than any other fourplayed for two consecutive days five rounds each day; and the match ended in a draw.

When they finished, Allan said he had never had "sic a beliy fou o' gowf a' his days." So enthusiastic were they that they would play on at the short holes "with lanterns set at the holes to guide the with"

the putt!"
The late Mr. James Balfour Melville The late Mr. James Balfour Melville (father of the ex-amateur champion) recorded a most exciting foursome played at St. Andrew's in 1863, between Mr. George Condie and Major Boothby against Mr. Thomas Hodge and himself. All were medal holders, and were at the top of their game. They played for two days—three rounds the first day and three and a haif the second, or 113 holes in all, and at the end of the 112th they were all even! But Condie and Boothby gained the last hole. A match like that lives in one's memory so long as golf can be thought of. memory so long as golf can be thought of.

A foursome that created a good deal of interest at the time arose from a challenge which appeared in the Field newspaper, from the Mouldsworths, father and some to play any other father and son in the country, the match to be three rounds of St. Andrew's links. Mr. Balfour-Melville and his son accepted the challenge. The match was played in 1874, in presence of a large gallery, and the Balfours had the satisfaction of beating the English players by seven holes.

The greatest historical golf foursome was played in 1849 between Allan Robertson and Tom Morris against the brothers Willie and Jamie Dunn, for £400. The match was 36 holes on each of the greens of St. Andrew's, Musselburgh and North Berwick. The "Dunnies" thrashed the St. Andrew's men at Musselburgh, but got beaten at St. Andrew's. It would be impossible to find in the whole annals of golf a more perfect illustration of the advantages of pluck and perseverance than in the deciding match at North Berwick. The early of the match went greatly in favor of the Dunns, whose play was magnificent. At length they got four up and eight to play. But how fickle is the game! Allan and Tom recovered, and by a magnificent spurt, gained the first hole, then the second, halved the third, gained the fourth, halved the fifth and gained the sixth, thus making the poll all even and two to play. These two holes Allan and Tom won, thus obtaining the glorious match.

The more one thinks of the fine old matches, the more he is impressed with the much more social, kindly and humor-inspiring power that there is in a foursome than in a single. As for mere scoring, we would as soon see a man playing alone with his scoring card, occasionally taking a second chance when a short putt is missed. Let us have more of stirring foursomes to counteract the evils which are dragging down the enthusiasm, the brightness and the humanity of the best of games!

## ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Significance of the Extension of Interurban Lines. From the New York Times.

The rapidity with which electric street railways and lines connecting centers of population with suburbs, originally intended to be strictly local, are being consolidated into systems and expanding into interurban lines of communication is extremely significant. Problems with which | ready wealthy or to make the fortunes of the steam railroad has been unable to cope profitably are being solved by the electric road naturally and easily. They are taking a great deal of business from the steam railways, but it is business of the kind the latter have been least desirous of building up and retaining, for the reason that it has not been relatively profitable. What this competition will ultimately lead to and how it will affect the interests of the steam railroads in lines of business they want to retain and cannot afford to lose is as yet indeterminate.

A lately published pamphlet by Mr. Guy Morrison Walker contains some information on this subject of timely interest. The author believes that in the evolution of American transportation we have reached an era characterized by the development of interurban electric lines of special interest to capitalists, for the reason that such lines will bear critical investigation from the investor's point of view. They are not nearly so heavily capitalized as the steam lines with which they are in competition.
The average capitalization of the steam railroads of the United States is \$61,490 per mile; that of the electric roads is somewhat less than \$35,000 per mile. Obviously, the steam railroads are handicapped by their excess of capitalization as regards the business which experience is showing the electric roads can do better than they

In making a comparison of earnings, it should be borne in mina that the revenu of the interurban electric lines are derived almost wholly from passenger traffic, and that they are dependent upon the short haul, the long haul being still undeveloped. Notwithstanding this condition, which would be counted a serious disadvantage from the point of view of the steam rail-road, the interurban electric lines earned an average of \$3,800 per mile in 1900, while the average earnings of the steam roads was only \$1,674 per mile. That steam roads have not found local passenger traffic prof-itable is equally well known, but that the electric roads are finding it very profitable is equally well known. At very much lower fares per passenger per mile the electric roads are making this business pay in ways which the steam railroads have found impossible. The reason for this is undoubtedly found in the fact that the train idea has been abandoned in electric railroad practice, and the passenger car substituted, running at such intervals as the traffic will warrant and maintaining a uniform distribution of the load upon the source of power.

### No Cigarette Smokers Need Apply. From the Indianapolis News.

The Santa Fe has issued an order that no one addicted to the use of cigarettes shall be given employment by that company, and a number of cigarette smokers working for the company have been dismissed.

The crusade against cigarettes has not yet formally reached the Indianapolis roads, but is being quietly enforced on some of them. At present the rule against cigarettes is applied principally in the clerical departments, and a number of clerks who have been let out in order "to reduce ex-penses" are not aware that they were dismissed because they smoked cigarettes. And many applicants failed to get positions for the same reason.

Every applicant has to pass a written examination and in addition to that his personal habits are investigated. An occasional drink is generally overlooked, but if it is found that he is in the habit of smoking cigarettes there is no chance for The rule against cigarettes on some of the local roads is applied also to applicants for positions in the train service, though there is nothing in the blank application that announces the fact. Most of the railroad officers, however, are deter mined that the employes shall not be cigar-ette fiends, and it is understood that by the first of the year the roads will issue formal orders on the subject.

## What He Was Told.

From the Chicago News. "Say," said the funny man as he paused in front of the depositors' window in a downtown bank, "are you the teller?" "Yes," was the reply. "What can I do

for you, sir?"
"Oh," replied the f. m., "I merely wished to ask what you tell."
"I tell people who have no business here to trot along to the furthest extremity and be seated," rejoined the weary clerk.



**BOER WAR SCANDALS** 

Prospect of a Thorough Investigation by Parliament.

UGLY RIMARS FLOATING AROUND

Serious Charges Made Regarding the Transport Service.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

LONDON, November 20, 1901. Though the British conduct all their public affairs more quietly than we do in the United States, and the people at large are not so well informed as among us, yet I do not see how our cousins will be able to get through the Boer war without more or less open scandal. From what we hear from time to time it seems probable that a searching investigation will be held sooner or later that will disclose more conduct to be ashamed of than our famous "beef inquiry" or the Schley court of in-

Whether there be friction at the war office it does undoubtedly exist at the service clubs. St. James' is filled with offieers back from the front with grievances. There are at the same time officers of high rank, also back from the front, who have no grievances of their own, but are supposed to have caused trouble to others.

Probably Pall Mall has never since it came into existence been as rife in pin pricks as t is today. Every war naturally leads to calousies among officers. It is an unforturate condition of the system. Misfortune overtakes some. Others rise to eminence upon a happy accident; influence does the rest. It is the system, where nothing succeeds like success. From the men with grievances the bitterest things are to be heard both of the campaign at the front and of the war office at home. Not a third of the allegations are, of course, the truth, but the public does not know this.

Charges Against Transport Service. I met at dinner last night a gentleman who has had a good deal to do with transport work during the war. He told me that half the money debited to the campaign has really been spent in England itself. An enormous part of this half has been wasted upon contracts and charters,

the waste going either to enrich men al

He told this story: In the earlier stages of the campaign a friend of his went to the admiralty and offered two suitable ships for transport service. They were declined without thanks. Leaving the building, the gentleman was met by a wellknown member of parliament, to whom he mentioned his adventure. "Let me see what I can do, and we can divide the result;" said the member. He went to the admiralty, saw the right man, and offered the two steamers at twice the sum asked by the sum Th by their owner ten minutes before. offer was accepted and the member of par liament cleared £5,000 on the transaction. It will be proposed to appoint a committee to inquire into the cost of the war and the distribution of the charges. This inquiry will prove how incompetent have been the persons intrusted with the vari-

muddled away. Title for Duke of Fife.

ous contracts, and how non-existent have

have been effective checks against cor-

ruption. But this will not replace in John

Bull's pocket the millions that have been

For some time it has been rumored that the Duke of Fife would receive a title from the king which would place him in a The Picturesque Succeeding the more fitting position at court as the son-inlaw of his majesty than that which he now holds. It is now reported that at the coronation the king will add to the duke's titles the semi-royal one of Duke of Inverness. In ordinary circumstances the Duchess of Fife would have ladies in waiting and other attendants, but before her marriage the duke had the social position of himself and his bride fully defined, and arranged that in daily life she was to be regarded simply as the wife of a duke and dispense with a lady in waiting. 'Ine duchess, who is of a very shy and retiring disposition, gladly accepted this proposal.

The Duchess of Fife has in recent years greatly improved in physical strength, her emperament and delicate constitution unfitted her for those trying formal cere-monies which are the lot of princesses and queens, and before her marriage it hought that enforced dignities would injure her constitution.

The struggles surrounding the last holder of the title of the Duchess of Inverness are as interesting as they are sad. The romance of the Duke of Sussex's marriage, while yet a boy of twenty traveling in Italy, with the beautiful Lady Mary Murray, and the subsequent disayowal of the ray, and the subsequent disavowal union by George III, and its dissolution by the ecclesiastical courts on the ground of non-compliance with the royal marriages act, is one rarely equaled even in the ex-travagant plot of the modern novel. The Duke of Sussex bravely stood by his beaubride, and resisted all the pressure brought upon him to desert her. The lady lived till well within recent years and died is Duchess of Inverness.

Coronation Rumors. It is not at present known whether, like

Queen Alexandra, King Edward will have new crown made for the coronation. It is very probable, however, since the existing state crown of the sovereign was specially constructed for Queen Victoria. It's most important jewels would no doubt be set afresh in any new crown that may be nade for the king. In these circumstances it is interesting to recall that Queen Victoria's crown contains nearly 2,700 diamonds, 278 pearls and 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds and 5 rubies. One of the rubies—a large heart-shaped stone-constitutes the principal ornament. This jewel has a remarkable history, having been presented to the Black Prince by Don Pedro after the prince had restored that monarch to the throne of Spain by his victory near Navarrete, April 3, 1367. In the next century was worn by Henry V at the battle tury it was worn by Henry V at the battle of Agincourt. The ruby is pierced in the oriental way, and hence may have belonged to the Moorish kings of Spain. It s at this moment the central ornament in the Maltese cross at the front of Queen Victoria's crown, the body of the cross being formed of seventy-five "brilliant dia-n.onds." One of the sapphires is a very large one, and is similarly pierced. It found a place in the crown of George IV. which proved too large for the late queen Language of the Channel Islands.

Considerably more than nine centuries

have elapsed since the channel islands came into the possession of England, and yet the English language is not officially recognized there. The language spoken in ordinary life by the inhabitants is in great measure the same as old Norman French, though modern French is used in courts; but English is taught in all the parochial schools, and is familiar to the bulk of the population, especially in Guern-sey and Jersey. Why the local legislatures, which are called the "states," prefer to re-tain French as the official language, as they did yesterday by a majority of four votes, it is difficult to say. Visitors to the beautiful islands rarely meet with inhabitants who do not speak the language that "Shakespeare spoke," and the only indication of any foreign element in the government of the specific property of ment of the country is the coinage, which is also French. Another curious feature about the channel islands is that for im perial purposes they are not in the united kingdom, but in the colonies. They are all but exempt from imperial taxationbut exempt from imperial taxation—and the happy islanders pay no income tax. The chancellor of the exchequer, however, brought them within the operation of the coal tax when he imposed the new duties at the beginning of the financial year. The established church is the religion of the islands, and for ecclesiastical purposes they are included in the see of Winchester.

The British Workman's Sloth. I have several times enlarged upon faults of the British workman and how his slack ened energies prevent his country from leading in many industries.

A young man was put on who was full of energy and worked hard. The other men looked on in displeasure, and reckoned at the end of the day he had laid 724 bricks. They told him he need not turn up on the morrow, as they would not work with him. The young man complained to the foreman, who said he was helpless, but put him on another job, where the same thing occurred and the young man had to leave altogether. eave altogether.

The London county council encourages

this evil system by making their limit 330 bricks per day. The rate payers have the satisfaction of paying for this kind of work. Wages, however, have risen as work has gone down.

As this state of things prevails throughout the whole trade "from the payer."

count of the extent to which the principle of diminishing output is carried in the building trade. Thirty years ago a brick-layer would lay 1,000 brick a day. But the unwritten law now enforced declares that a bricklayer must "go easy," and must not lay more than 400 bricks a day. A master builder tells a story in litustration of this.

out the whole trade, "from the navyy who digs the foundation to the painter who puts on the last coat of varnish," it is not surprising that building firms are getting what work they can done abroad. A vas trade has developed in ready-made doors from Sweden, which can be brought here and sold at nine shillings and sixpence, while if made in England they would cost thirteen shillings and sixpence. A sub-stantial trade has also sprung up in Swedish window sashes and frames, while moldings for doors and window frames are brought from Sweden at one-third the cost of English moldings. It looks very much as if what is wanted to redress the balance of trade is not technical instruction, so loudly asked for by would-be reformers, but initiation into the first principle of political economy and comm

Girls as Street Messengers.

Girls are now employed as street mes sengers by Reuter's Telegram Company and give great satisfaction in that capacity They wear a neat hat and blue serge jacket and frock, the only indication of their messengership being found in the name of their company on their collars. The company explain that they have been driven to seek the assistance of the fair sex in this way by the troublesome be-havior of the boys whom they have hitherto employed. Boys are so greatly in de-mand in London that it is often difficult to secure their services; and they are not

unacquainted with the fact.

A protest has, however, been raised in the newspapers against thus employing girls. Look, it is argued, at the temptations and dangers to which they may be subject! Look at the possible influence upon the health and strength of future generations, and consider how domestic service must suffer. Reuter's secretary suggests in answer that the last consideration explains the protest. He assures the public anyhow that there is nothing in the case to justify predictions of evil. girls are only employed in the daytime they are under strict control, and a check is kept on their movements out of doors, a specific time being allowed to each errand.

Ping-Pong Tournament. The game of ping-pong has made such

rapid progress that it has been found possible to arrange for a grand tournament, in which some of the best-known players have consented to participate. Players have de veloped the game to so great a state of brilliancy and accuracy that the ordinary onlooker is quite bewildered at the celerity of the returns and the activity of the opponents. Yet, notwithstanding this excellence, experiments are now being made at the headquarters of the game to still fur ther improve it.

The "sagging" of the ordinary drum bat-tledore, and the constant necessity of Heating the parchment in order to maintain a firm impact, has prompted this. The new battledore takes the form of a wooden foundation covered with vellum. With such a weapon much better results can be ob-tained than with the present racquet, and though the pleasant sound of the "ping" will be missed, the other advantages are said to outweigh this. One of the best players in town plays with an ordinary wooden battledore. His serving is terrilic.

ACADEMIC RAIMENT.

Severe at American Universitie From the New York Sun. A lingering Puritanical aversion to gauds

and flummery was long maintained in the New England colleges and was transmitted to their descendants in the middle states and the west. For a considerable part of the nineteenth century and through the eighteenth and the seventeenth centuries, not merely the college dons, but the under-graduates, had to be sober in their raiment At Harvard, and we presume at other col-leges in the thirties and forties, sumptuary legislation still prevailed and an excess of gayety in dress was proscribed. To wear a buff waistcoat or a loud coat on any day or other than a black coat on Sunday was to invite the wrath of a paternal faculty. As to the teaching body, the customary suit of solemn black was its uniform. What would have been the amazement of old Josiah Quincy or of Edward Everett if he could have seen even professors it sweaters, in tennis flannels, in golf stock ings? The weight of old tradition rested heavily on the American colleges; the pride of life was repressed as much as it could be; and chipper youths were admonished for a brown coat or for whistling on the

way to prayers.

letic and the aesthetic cults were established. The Puritan gave way to the pic-turesque. Relations of friendship between the American and the foreign, especially English, universities became and thence, in some part, came the desire for dignified and comely academic costum and ceremony. American scholars received nonorary degrees at foreign universities and saw the necessity of hood and gown of some such college uniform. The wearing of these vestments of the learned has become very common in the American univer-sities in the last few years. While much scoffed at by the ungodly and secretly or openly opposed by persons of excessive self-consciousness or a native dislike to pageantry the custom deserves only praise. Why should well-ordered and beautiful processions be left to the church and the stage and be denied to the universities? Most of us know the old-fashioned, struggling, awkward commencement line making its way to ugly hall or meeting house. Most of us remember how tame and dreary the college attempts at ceremonial and cel-

In time sport and art grew up. The ath-

ebration used to be. But are we Americans able to walk a part successfully even on the modest col-lege stage? Don't we shy even at a little harmless pomp and feel mighty uncom-fortable when the plain democratic busi-ness suit is covered with purple and with pall? There is something to be said on both sides. We have seen bachelors and masters and doctors who seemed much embarrassed by the rustling self-assertion of their gowns; but for the honor of the university and the development of the artistic sense of the community a little embarrassment should be meekly borne.

Any One Ought to Know That. From the Chicago Post.

"I wonder," she said thoughtfully, "what would have been the result if Eve hadn't partaken of the fruit of the tree of knowl-'That's easy," he replied. "There wouldn's



A correspondent of the Times, whose investigations into the conditions of British industrial operations promise some interesting revelations, gives a startling ac-Old Aunt (despondently)-"Well, I shall not be a nuisance to you much longer. Nephew (reassuringly)- 'Don't talk like that, aunt. You know you will."-Punch.